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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

9 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE
10 COMMISSION,

11 Plaintiff,

12 v.

13 MATTHEW WADE BEASLEY; BEASLEY
14 LAW GROUP PC; JEFFREY J. JUDD;
15 CHRISTOPHER R. HUMPHRIES; J&J
16 CONSULTING SERVICES, INC., an Alaska
17 Corporation; J&J CONSULTING
18 SERVICES, INC., a Nevada Corporation; J
19 AND J PURCHASING LLC; SHANE M.
20 JAGER; JASON M. JONGEWARD; DENNY
21 SEYBERT; ROLAND TANNER; LARRY
22 JEFFERY; JASON A. JENNE; SETH
23 JOHNSON; CHRISTOPHER M. MADSEN;
24 RICHARD R. MADSEN; MARK A.
25 MURPHY; CAMERON ROHNER; AND
26 WARREN ROSEGREEN;

27 Defendants,

THE JUDD IRREVOCABLE TRUST; PAJ
CONSULTING INC; BJ HOLDINGS LLC;
STIRLING CONSULTING, L.L.C.; CJ
INVESTMENTS, LLC; JL2
INVESTMENTS, LLC; ROCKING HORSE
PROPERTIES, LLC; TRIPLE THREAT
BASKETBALL, LLC; ACAC LLC;
ANTHONY MICHAEL ALBERTO, JR.; and
MONTY CREW LLC;

Relief Defendants.

Case No.: 2:22-cv-00612-CDS-EJY

AMENDED COMPLAINT

1 Plaintiff, Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), alleges as follows:

2 **SUMMARY**

3 1. This case concerns a long-running fraudulent offering of securities perpetrated by
4 Defendants Matthew Wade Beasley, Esq., his law firm Beasley Law Group PC (“Beasley Law
5 Group”), Jeffrey Judd, Christopher Humphries, and three entities that Judd controlled: J&J
6 Consulting Services, Inc. (a Nevada corporation), J&J Consulting Services, Inc. (an Alaska
7 corporation), and J and J Purchasing LLC (unless otherwise noted, collectively, the “J&J
8 Entities”), a scheme for which Judd, Humphries, and Defendants Shane M. Jager, Jason M.
9 Jongeward, Denny Seybert, Roland Tanner, Larry Jeffery, Jason A. Jenne, Seth Johnson,
10 Christopher M. Madsen, Mark A. Murphy, Cameron Rohner, Warren Rosegreen, and others
11 acted as promoters.

12 2. The scheme worked as follows: from at least 2017 and continuing through March
13 2022, the J&J Entities offered investments in purported settlement contracts with tort plaintiffs
14 called “purchase agreements.” These investments in the so-called “purchase agreements”
15 constituted securities under federal law. Judd, Humphries, and others told investors:

- 16 a. that they could purchase interests in insurance tort settlements, and that the
17 invested money was used to make advance payments to tort plaintiffs who had
18 reached settlements with insurance companies for tort claims and who were
19 willing to pay a premium to receive a portion of their settlement in advance
20 rather than wait for payment from the insurance companies;
- 21 b. that investors would receive returns on their investments of at least 12.5%
22 every 90 days, for an annualized return of 50%, sometimes more, and that the
23 investment had almost zero risk; and
- 24 c. that Beasley and Beasley Law Group managed relationships with numerous
25 personal injury attorneys around the country to maintain a supply of purchase
26 agreements to the J&J Entities and their investors.
- 27

1 3. From at least 2017 to March 2022, over 600 investors invested in the scheme, and
2 it appears that at least \$449 million in investor funds flowed into the scheme through Beasley
3 Law Group's attorney trust ("IOLTA") account at Wells Fargo, N.A. The amount that investors
4 may have been paid in Ponzi payments is as yet unknown. During that time, Beasley and Judd
5 acted as business partners in the J&J Entities and Beasley purported to act as an attorney for the
6 J&J Entities.

7 4. In fact, the purchase agreements were fictitious, a fact which Beasley, Judd, and
8 Humphries knew or were reckless in not knowing. Beasley, Beasley Law Group PC, Judd, and
9 the J&J Entities did not use investor money to purchase interests in personal injury settlements,
10 as Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R.
11 Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, Rosegreen, and others represented to actual and prospective investors.

12 5. Beasley, Judd, and others used a portion of investors' money to make periodic
13 payments of fictitious "returns" on the purchase agreements to investors in a Ponzi-like fashion,
14 but used the bulk of investor money to fund lavish lifestyles, including purchasing luxury homes
15 and properties, a private jet, ATVs, boats, and numerous luxury cars for themselves and their
16 relatives. Each of Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson,
17 C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen recruited dozens, if not hundreds, of
18 investors into the scheme and received transaction-based compensation for bringing in additional
19 investors and more money from existing investors, even though none of them was a registered
20 broker or dealer, nor associated with a broker or dealer, registered with the Commission.

21 6. On March 3, 2022, agents from the Federal Bureau of Investigation ("FBI")
22 executed search warrants at the homes of Judd, Humphries, and Beasley. When agents arrived at
23 Beasley's home, Beasley brandished a pistol and the agents shot him twice. Beasley then locked
24 himself inside his home for nearly four hours. During that standoff, Beasley repeatedly confessed
25 to an FBI negotiator that the J&J Entities' investment scheme was actually a Ponzi scheme that
26 started in 2016 or 2017.

1 7. The Commission brings this action to halt Defendants' violations of the federal
2 securities laws, prevent further harm to investors, and to seek disgorgement and civil penalties
3 stemming from Defendants' wrongdoing, among other remedies.

4 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

5 8. The Commission brings this action pursuant to Sections 20(b) and 20(d) of the
6 Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act") [15 U.S.C. § 77t(b) and (g)] and Sections 21(d) and (e)
7 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act") [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d) and (e)] to enjoin
8 such acts, practices, and courses of business, and to obtain disgorgement, prejudgment interest,
9 civil money penalties, and such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and
10 appropriate.

11 9. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 22 of the
12 Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77v] and Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78aa].

13 10. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to Section 27 of the Exchange Act [15
14 U.S.C. § 78aa] because Defendants and Relief Defendants are found, inhabit, and/or transacted
15 business in the District of Nevada and because one or more acts or transactions constituting the
16 violations alleged herein occurred in the District of Nevada.

17 11. Defendants were, individually and collectively, involved in the offer and sale of
18 the securities, as that term is defined under Section 2(a)(1) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C.
19 § 77b(a)(1)] and Section 3(a)(10) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78c(a)(10)], issued by
20 Defendants J&J Consulting Services, Inc., a Nevada corporation, J&J Consulting Services, Inc.,
21 an Alaska corporation, and J and J Purchasing LLC.

22 12. Defendants, directly or indirectly, made use of the mails or the means or
23 instrumentalities of interstate commerce in connection with the conduct alleged in this
24 Complaint.
25
26
27

DEFENDANTS

13. **Matthew Wade Beasley** (“Beasley”), age 49, is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada. Beasley is President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director of Beasley Law Group PC. Beasley has been licensed to practice law in Nevada since May 2006.

14. **Jeffrey Jason Judd** (“Judd”), age 50, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. Judd is director, president, and treasurer of J & J Consulting Services, Inc. (Nevada) and director, president, shareholder, and treasurer of J & J Consulting Services, Inc. (Alaska). Judd is a manager of J & J Purchasing, LLC. Judd personally promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors with false and misleading statements and omissions, and he compensated promoters who in turn found additional investors. On information and belief, Judd is a trustee of The Judd Irrevocable Trust.

15. **Christopher Ronn Humphries** (“Humphries”), age 48, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. He personally promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors. He is a managing member of CJ Investments LLC.

16. **Beasley Law Group PC** (“Beasley Law Group”) is a professional corporation organized in Nevada in 2011 with its principal place of business in Nevada. Beasley controls this entity.

17. **J&J Consulting Services, Inc.** is a Nevada corporation formed in 2005 with its principal place of business in Nevada (“J&J Nevada”). Judd controls this entity.

18. **J&J Consulting Services, Inc.** is also the name of an Alaska corporation, incorporated in 2019, with its principal place of business in Nevada (“J&J Alaska”). Judd controls this entity.

19. **J and J Purchasing LLC** (“J and J Purchasing”) is a Florida limited liability company formed in October 2021 with its principal place of business in Nevada. Judd controls this entity.

20. **Shane Michael Jager** (“Jager”), age 47, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. He personally promoted the Ponzi scheme to multiple investors and also recruited several additional

1 promoters who worked under his supervision. He received compensation for the investments he
2 procured. Jager is the managing member and owner of Stirling Consulting, L.L.C.

3 21. **Jason Myers Jongeward** (“Jongeward”), age 50, is a resident of Washington,
4 Utah. Jongeward promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors
5 and received compensation for the investments he procured. Jongeward is the governor of JL2
6 Investments LLC.

7 22. **Roland Tanner** (“Tanner”), age 65, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. He
8 promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received
9 compensation for the investments he procured.

10 23. **Denny Seybert** (“Seybert”), age 44, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. He
11 promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received
12 compensation for the investments he procured. He is the manager of Rocking Horse Properties,
13 LLC.

14 24. **Larry Jeffery**, age 49, is a resident of Laguna Beach, California. Jeffery
15 promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received
16 compensation for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, Jeffery owned and
17 controlled at least two shell companies, FD Consulting Corp. and Capital Core Financial, Inc.,
18 which he used to receive investor funds, pay fictitious returns to investors, and receive
19 commissions.

20 25. **Jason A. Jenne**, age 52, is a resident of Las Vegas, Nevada. Jenne promoted the
21 “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received compensation for
22 the investments he procured. At all relevant times, Jenne owned and controlled J & D
23 Consulting Firm Inc., a shell company, through which millions of dollars of investor funds
24 flowed.

25 26. **Seth A. Johnson**, age 35, is a resident of Gilbert, Arizona. Johnson promoted the
26 “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received compensation for
27 the investments he procured. At all relevant times, Johnson owned shell company Prestige

1 Consulting LLC (d/b/a Prestige Legal Funding) with Defendant Cameron Rohner. Johnson and
2 Rohner used Prestige Consulting LLC to receive investor funds, pay fictitious returns to
3 investors, and receive commissions.

4 27. **Christopher M. Madsen**, age 46, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. C.
5 Madsen promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and
6 received compensation for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, C. Madsen owned
7 and controlled Relief Defendant ACAC, LLC, received at least \$6.5 million in proceeds from the
8 investment scheme to which it has no legitimate claim and which Madsen used to receive
9 investor funds, pay fictitious returns to investors, and receive commissions.

10 28. **Richard R. Madsen**, age 41, is believed to be a resident of Kanab, Utah. R.
11 Madsen promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and
12 received compensation for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, R. Madsen owned
13 and controlled at least four shell companies, including Red Hills Investments, Inc., Battle Born
14 Funding LLC, Ruger Investments Inc, and Ruger Investments RM Inc, through which
15 investment money and fictitious returns flowed. R. Madsen instructed investors to wire money
16 to Ruger Investments Inc, and used that entity to pay fictitious returns to investors and receive
17 commissions.

18 29. **Mark A. Murphy**, age 65, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. Murphy
19 promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received
20 compensation for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, Murphy owned and
21 controlled at least two shell companies, American Colocation Services, Inc. and Black Rock
22 Business Services, LLC. Murphy used at least American Colocation Services, Inc. to receive
23 investor funds, pay fictitious returns to investors, and receive commissions.

24 30. **Cameron Rohner**, age 44, is a resident of Gilbert, Arizona. Rohner promoted
25 the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received compensation
26 for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, Rohner owned and controlled shell
27 company CR6 LLC and co-owned and controlled Prestige Consulting LLC (d/b/a Prestige Legal

1 Funding) with Defendant Johnson. Rohner used CR6 LLC to send investment money to the
 2 Beasley IOLTA account and receive fictitious returns, and Rohner and Johnson used Prestige
 3 Consulting LLC to receive investor funds, pay fictitious returns to investors, and receive
 4 commissions.

5 31. **Warren Rosegreen**, age 44, is a resident of Henderson, Nevada. Rosegreen
 6 promoted the “purchase agreement” investment scheme to multiple investors and received
 7 compensation for the investments he procured. At all relevant times, owned and controlled
 8 Relief Defendant Triple Threat Basketball, LLC, which received over \$9 million in proceeds
 9 from the investment scheme to which is has no legitimate claim.

10 **RELIEF DEFENDANTS**

11 32. **The Judd Irrevocable Trust** is a trust of unknown date and domicile, believed to
 12 be under the control of Matthew Beasley, Jeffrey Judd, and/or Jennifer Judd. On information and
 13 belief, Matthew Beasley is a trustee. The Judd Irrevocable Trust received at least \$1.4 million in
 14 transfers from the Beasley Law Group IOLTA account at Wells Fargo, N.A. (“Beasley Law
 15 Group IOLTA”), which were proceeds from the fraud to which it has no legitimate claim.

16 33. **PAJ Consulting Inc (“PAJ”)** is a Nevada corporation formed in October 2019.
 17 Preston Judd, Jeffrey Judd’s 22-year-old son, is the president, secretary, and treasurer. PAJ
 18 received over \$990,000 from J&J Consulting Services, Inc. between June 2020 and February
 19 2022, which were proceeds of the fraud to which PAJ has no legitimate claim. PAJ also received
 20 at least \$824,500 from the Beasley Law Group PC IOLTA, which were proceeds from the fraud
 21 to which PAJ has no legitimate claim. PAJ’s bank records suggest it has no legitimate business
 22 operations. It received large distributions of cash from J&J Consulting Services, Inc. and Beasley
 23 Law Group PC followed by lavish spending on, *e.g.*, travel, gambling, cryptocurrencies,
 24 shopping, and restaurants.

25 34. **BJ Holdings LLC** is a Nevada limited liability company formed in March 2021.
 26 Its managing members are J&J Consulting Services, Inc. and Beasley Law Group, PC. On
 27 information and belief, BJ Holdings LLC holds assets that were purchased using investor funds,

1 including a 2008 Hawker Beechcraft 900XP private jet. It received at least \$500,000 in transfers
2 from the Beasley Law Group IOLTA, which are proceeds from the fraud to which it has no
3 legitimate claim.

4 35. **Stirling Consulting, L.L.C.** is a Nevada limited liability company formed in
5 April 2018. Its principal place of business is Las Vegas, Nevada. Jager controls this entity.
6 Stirling Consulting, L.L.C. received at least \$30 million from the Beasley Law Group IOLTA
7 account. On information and belief, these were proceeds from the fraud to which it has no
8 legitimate claim.

9 36. **CJ Investments LLC** is a Nevada limited liability company formed in November
10 2019. Its principal place of business is in Henderson, Nevada. Humphries and Jessica Humphries
11 are both managing members of CJ Investments LLC. It received at least \$25 million from the
12 Beasley Law Group IOLTA account. On information and belief, these were proceeds from the
13 fraud to which it has no legitimate claim.

14 37. **JL2 Investments, LLC** is a Washington limited liability company formed in
15 November 2019. Its principal place of business was initially Cheney, Washington. Upon
16 information and belief, its principal place of business moved to Washington, Utah in 2021.
17 Jongeward controls this entity. On information and belief, JL2 Investments received proceeds
18 from the fraud to which it has no legitimate claim.

19 38. **Rocking Horse Properties LLC** is a Nevada limited liability company formed in
20 January 1997. Its principal place of business is in Nevada. Seybert controls this entity. It received
21 over \$690,000 from the Beasley Law Group IOLTA account. On information and belief, these
22 were proceeds from the fraud to which it has no legitimate claim.

23 39. **Triple Threat Basketball, LLC** is a Nevada limited liability company formed in
24 April 2009. Its managers are Warren Rosegreen and Priscilla Rosegreen. It received transfers of
25 over \$9 million from the Beasley Law Group IOLTA account. On information and belief, these
26 were proceeds from the fraud to which Triple Threat Basketball, LLC has no legitimate claim.
27

1 portion of their settlement in advance rather than wait for payment from the insurance
2 companies. Judd told investors that the J&J Entities entered into “purchase agreements” with the
3 personal injury plaintiffs whereby the J&J Entities advanced to the personal injury plaintiffs a
4 portion of their expected insurance settlement payout, and the plaintiffs repaid the J&J Entities
5 plus interest and fees when their insurance payout arrived.

6 44. Judd told investors that the purchase agreements came in amounts of \$80,000 or
7 \$100,000, with a term of 90 days, although he also said he allowed investors to split contracts
8 with him or other investors if they wanted to invest less than \$80,000. Judd told different
9 investors that they would receive different returns. Judd told some investors that they would
10 make up to \$22,000 within 90 days on an investment of \$100,000. Judd told other investors they
11 would receive 12.5% on their investments (50% on an annual basis), for a return of \$12,500
12 within 90 days on an investment of \$100,000 or \$10,000 within 90 days on an investment of
13 \$80,000.

14 45. Judd told investors that at the end of the 90-day period, the J&J Entities would
15 reinvest the principal in a new purchase agreement with a new tort plaintiff, and the investor
16 could continue to receive his or her promised returns every 90 days. Judd told investors that they
17 could get their principal back rather than reinvesting it at the end of the contract term if they
18 chose.

19 46. Judd told investors that the tort plaintiffs who entered the purchase agreements
20 paid an administrative fee of \$5,000, half of which went to Beasley and Beasley Law Group, and
21 the other half of which went to the tort plaintiff’s attorney. Judd also told investors that Beasley
22 and Beasley Law Group managed the relationships with the various personal injury attorneys and
23 wrote the agreements with the personal injury plaintiffs, while Judd managed the investment side
24 of the business with assistance from his son Parker Judd. On information and belief, Judd
25 highlighted the fact that attorney Beasley was involved and that investor funds flowed through
26 Beasley Law Group’s IOLTA account.
27

1 47. Judd told investors that the risk from investing in the purchase agreements was
2 almost zero. Judd also told some investors that he would make good any investor loss, saying
3 that he and Beasley had a separate fund to make investors whole if a personal injury plaintiff
4 failed to pay on a contract. He claimed he had “never had to use” this fund, because “we’ve
5 never had one go bad.”

6 48. Humphries, like Judd, promoted the J&J Entities investment scheme to numerous
7 investors. Starting no later than August 2019, Humphries promoted the investment to people at
8 his gym and his church, as well as through friends and family. Like Judd, Humphries told
9 investors that the investment involved funding purchase agreements with personal injury
10 plaintiffs who had settlements with insurance companies but wanted to obtain a portion of their
11 money in advance. Humphries told investors that Matthew Beasley and his law firm Beasley
12 Law Group managed the relationships with various attorneys to supply the purchase agreements
13 to Judd and the J&J Entities. Humphries told investors that the purchase agreements were in
14 amounts of \$80,000 or \$100,000 and paid returns of 13% every 90 days. Sometimes Humphries
15 gave different returns to different investors, sometimes giving as much as 15% every 90 days,
16 and sometimes times giving as low as 10% every 90 days. Humphries told investors that there
17 was little to no risk on the investment. For example, Humphries told one investor in April 2021
18 that J&J had never had a deal fall through.

19 49. Humphries provided contracts to his investors titled “Investor Agreement” that
20 stated in part: “Jeffrey Judd dba J&J Consulting Services Inc. conducts a business where he
21 enters into Purchase Agreements with attorney’s clients once a settlement has been reached and
22 an award has been granted. Jeffrey Judd uses his own money and facilitates . . . other
23 acquaintances to purchase these contracts; that act as a lien on the client’s settlement.” The
24 Investor Agreements included the investor’s name, the name of the purported tort plaintiff in
25 whose settlement the investor was investing, and the amount of the investment. The Investor
26 Agreements prohibited the investor “from contacting any parties related to the injury settlement
27 or Purchase Agreement without the prior written consent of Jeffrey Judd.” The Investor

1 Agreements identified Humphries as the “representative” of J&J and said that Humphries was
2 J&J Consulting Services’ “Authorized Agent”. Humphries signed dozens, if not hundreds, of
3 these Investor Agreements with investors dating from at least as early as March 2020 through
4 December 2021, when Judd instituted new paperwork as discussed in ¶ 59 below.

5 50. Humphries told investors that their capital would be reinvested in a new purchase
6 agreement at the expiration of each prior purchase agreement. Humphries would repeatedly
7 represent that his investors’ principal had purportedly been reinvested in a new Purchase
8 Agreement by sending emails giving the name of the new supposed tort plaintiffs and instructing
9 investors how much return they should expect. One such email that Humphries sent to an
10 investor, dated November 23, 2020, stated: “Attached is the Gile deal. This replaces the Gunnare
11 deal. You make \$2,600 in 90 days.” Humphries sent dozens, if not hundreds, of these emails to
12 investors from at least as early as March 2020 through March 2, 2022.

13 51. Humphries reacted angrily and dismissively when investors asked questions about
14 the specifics of the purported investments. For example, in February 2022, one investor asked
15 Humphries why J&J needed outside investors when the purported returns were so high that J&J
16 could just fund the contracts through a bank loan and still make a profit. Humphries responded
17 that this question was “loaded” and that the answer would be “loaded” and thus, “I can’t possibly
18 answer that.” This caused the investor to stop asking questions.

19 52. Humphries received compensation for bringing new investors into the scheme and
20 for raising additional money from existing investors. He told one investor that he received 5% of
21 the investor funds he raised and that he made around \$250,000 every three months.

22 53. Judd and Humphries typically instructed investors to wire their investment money
23 to Beasley Law Group’s IOLTA account at Wells Fargo Bank N.A., but sometimes instructed
24 investors to wire their investment money to other accounts as well, including an account in the
25 name of J&J Consulting Services, Inc. at U.S. Bank, and an account in the name of Humphries’
26 entity CJ Investments LLC.
27

54. Humphries also touted to investors the fact that his wife Jessica Humphries was an attorney. In November 2021, he instructed his investors to complete W-9 tax forms for their investment and send them to Jessica. Jessica provided Forms 1099 to investors.

II. Defendants' Representations Were Materially False and Misleading

55. The foregoing representations made to investors by Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries were materially false and misleading. Judd and the J&J Entities did not invest the investors' funds in contracts with personal injury plaintiffs. Beasley and Beasley Law Group did not actually procure contracts with personal injury plaintiffs and their attorneys.

56. Beasley confessed on March 3, 2022 to an FBI negotiator that the business was a Ponzi scheme. Beasley and Judd returned a small portion of the invested money to investors in Ponzi-type payments to meet investors' expectations of the promised percentages of returns every 90 days. These payments promoted investor confidence in the scheme, encouraged current investors to invest more money, and allowed Beasley, Judd, and Humphries to continue to find new victims. In reality, Beasley, Judd, and Humphries used the majority of investor money for lavish personal expenses and to pay others to promote the scheme.

57. To lend credibility to the scheme, Beasley created fake "purchase agreements" between J&J Consulting or J and J Purchasing and various purported injured tort plaintiffs and their attorneys, which were then shared with investors by Judd, Humphries and other promoters. Beasley often used the names of real attorneys from around the country (and sometimes even used the names of real personal injury tort plaintiffs) on the fake purchase agreements, but there were no actual underlying tort settlements and the attorneys whose names appeared on the fake purchase agreements had no actual connection to Beasley. An example of one of these "purchase agreements" is attached as **Exhibit A**.

58. Until approximately December 2021, Judd provided investors "Investment Agreements" or "Buyer Agreements" purporting to memorialize the investor's investment in a tort plaintiff's purchase agreement. The agreements were between the investor, and Judd and J&J Consulting Services, Inc. An example of one of the "Investment Agreements" is attached as

1 **Exhibit B.** An example of one titled a “Buyer Agreement” is attached as **Exhibit C.** These
2 agreements were signed by Judd.

3 59. In approximately October 2021, Judd began telling investors that he was making
4 modifications to the business at the suggestion an attorney who conducted a review of the
5 business. As part of these purported business modifications, Judd formed J and J Purchasing
6 LLC in October 2021 and started operating the investment business through J and J Purchasing.
7 In approximately December 2021, as part of the business modifications, Judd started requiring
8 investors to sign new documentation with J and J Purchasing: a Confidential Private Placement
9 Memorandum (“PPM”); a Non-Compete, Non-Disclosure and Non-Solicitation Agreement; a
10 Mutual Confidentiality and Non-Disclosure Agreement, and a Confidential Subscription
11 Agreement. Judd personally distributed these documents to some investors, and the Promoter
12 Defendants and other promoters distributed copies to their investors. A copy of the PPM is
13 attached as **Exhibit D.**

14 60. On or around December 13, 2021, Humphries sent emails to his numerous
15 investors telling them that J & J “conducted a self-imposed business analysis that took the better
16 part of 2021.” Humphries told his investors that, going forward, it was a “requirement . . . that
17 everyone had to be at 12.5% return.” On or around January 5, 2022, Humphries emailed the
18 PPM and accompanying documents to his investors with instructions to sign and return them.

19 61. Judd and Humphries told investors that Beasley managed the relationship with the
20 personal injury attorneys. Humphries repeatedly told investors that they were not allowed to
21 contact the attorneys or plaintiffs whose names appeared on the purchase agreements. As stated
22 above, Humphries included a written prohibition on contacting the attorneys or plaintiffs in the
23 “Investor Agreement” he had his investors sign. On information and belief, Judd also told
24 investors that they were not allowed to contact the attorneys or plaintiffs whose names appeared
25 on the purchase agreements. These instructions kept investors from learning that the attorneys
26 and plaintiffs on the purchase agreements were not actually parties to the purchase agreements,
27 and that the purchase agreements were fake.

62. Despite this admonition from Judd and Humphries, some investors contacted the attorneys named in the purchase agreements to inquire whether the purchase agreements were real, only to discover that the attorneys had no such personal injury clients and no relationship with Matthew Beasley or Beasley Law Group.

III. Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries Acted With Scienter

63. Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the Judd Entities, and Humphries knowingly or recklessly engaged in the fraudulent scheme detailed in the paragraphs above.

64. On March 3, 2022, when the FBI attempted to serve a search warrant at his home, Beasley engaged in a standoff for approximately four hours with FBI agents, during which Beasley spoke by telephone with an FBI negotiator. In the recorded calls with the FBI negotiator, Beasley repeatedly confessed that the J&J investment was a Ponzi scheme that he started in 2016 or 2017. He confessed that the purchase agreements were fake and he used the names of attorneys he did not know on the purchase agreements.

65. Beasley confessed that investors were promised that their investment money would be given to someone who had settled a personal injury case but had not received their settlement money yet. He confessed that he “got names of attorneys” for the scheme but “I never actually talked to them.” He confessed that as Jeffrey Judd found more investors, “I made up more attorney’s deals and just kept growing it.” Beasley confessed that investors “would give their money to me, and I would supposedly send it to a bunch of attorneys” but actually “I kept it and used it to pay, basically pay them back to pay off gambling debts.”

66. Judd knew or was reckless in not knowing that the purchase agreements were fake and that the investment scheme was a fraud. Judd, as Beasley’s business partner in the scheme for over seven years, either knew that the business was a fraud, or was reckless in not knowing. Judd worked intimately with Beasley throughout the entire scheme. Judd told investors that he and Beasley operated the business together and that Beasley was his attorney. Judd told at least one investor that he saw bank statements and other documentation from Beasley. Had Judd

1 reviewed the bank statements of the Beasley IOLTA account—where, on information and belief,
2 he knew investor funds were aggregated—he would have readily seen that the investment
3 scheme was not a legitimate business and that there were very few, if any, proceeds of personal
4 injury tort settlements pursuant to the purchase agreements flowing into the account.

5 67. Further, the J&J Entities, which Judd controlled, were the counterparties on all the
6 purported purchase agreements and Judd supposedly signed them on behalf of his entities. As of
7 February 24, 2022, Judd boasted that he had \$475 million “under management,” was doing 450
8 contracts per week, and had done over 16,000 contracts to date. Judd either knew or was reckless
9 in not knowing that the purported counterparties on those 16,000 contracts did not actually enter
10 the agreements. Judd knew the purchase agreements were never signed by the purported
11 counterparties, or he recklessly disregarded that fact. Had Judd conducted the most basic of due
12 diligence on the fake purchase agreements and the flow of funds to and from Beasley Law
13 Group, it would have revealed the scheme.

14 68. Humphries also knew or was reckless in not knowing that the purchase agreement
15 investment scheme was a fraud. Humphries was at least aware of indicia that the tort settlements
16 at issue in the investment were fictitious, but nonetheless acted to hide that fact from investors.

17 69. Judd and Humphries acted to hide the fraud from investors by telling them that
18 they were prohibited from contacting the parties to the purchase agreements. Over the years,
19 despite being told not to do so, several investors contacted the attorneys listed on the purchase
20 agreements and the attorneys denied having such clients or entering the purchase agreements. On
21 information and belief, this information made its way back to the promoters, including
22 Humphries, and ultimately to Judd himself.

23 70. Various investors pushed their promoters, Judd, and the J&J Entities to answer
24 questions about the inability to verify that the purchase agreements were real, or asked to see
25 documentation such as bank statements showing actual money flows to the purported
26 counterparties on the purchase agreements. When promoters confronted Judd and the J&J
27 Entities about the fact that attorneys on the purchase agreements denied that the purchase

1 agreements were legitimate, Judd hid the fraud by stating to investors that the law firms were
2 probably denying the existence of the contracts simply due to client confidentiality concerns.

3 71. At least as early as 2019, Judd started requiring investors to enter non-disclosure
4 agreements as a condition of investing. Judd and his promoters also often required investors to
5 sign a document saying that they were prohibited from contacting any parties related to the
6 personal injury settlement or purchase agreement without the written consent of Jeffrey Judd.
7 Also, the “Investor Agreement” and “Buyer Agreement” documents (Exs. B and C hereto)
8 expressly prohibited investors from contacting the parties on the purchase agreements without
9 Judd’s consent.

10 72. Ultimately, on or around January 2022, Judd and certain of his promoters decided
11 to stop sending the fake purchase agreements to investors altogether. Judd gave investors the
12 excuse that his “attorneys” had advised him to stop sending the purchase agreements to them.

13 73. On information and belief, Judd required investors to sign the document
14 prohibiting them from contacting the parties related to the personal injury settlement or purchase
15 agreement, and ultimately stopped disseminating the fake purchase agreements, because he was
16 attempting to hide their fictitious nature from investors.

17 74. Despite that they knew or were reckless in not knowing that the Purchase
18 Agreements were fake, Humphries and Judd nonetheless continued to solicit new investors and
19 additional investments from existing investors.

20 **IV. Defendants Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne,**
21 **Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen Violated the**
22 **Federal Securities Laws by Acting as Unregistered Brokers.**

23 75. In addition to Humphries, Judd had several other promoters working underneath
24 him to locate new investors and funnel investment money into the J&J Entities scheme.
25 Defendants Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen,
26 Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen were among these promoters.

1 76. Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R.
2 Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen, like Judd and Humphries, each solicited dozens of
3 investors to invest in the purchase agreements and received transaction-based compensation in
4 return. The investors' interests in the purchase agreements issued by the J&J Entities—which
5 Judd, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen,
6 Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen solicited investors to buy—constituted securities as that term is
7 defined under the federal securities laws.

8 77. Judd, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R.
9 Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen each used means or instrumentalities of interstate
10 commerce to solicit and sell securities as part of their regular business. Judd, Jager, Jongeward,
11 Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and
12 Rosegreen each used the internet to solicit investors, transferred cash through wire transfers, and
13 used email and telephone to negotiate and effect sales transactions.

14 78. Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C.
15 Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen handled investor funds. While investor
16 funds typically (but not always) flowed into Beasley Law Group's IOLTA account, the payments
17 of purported "returns" to investors whom Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Jeffery, Jenne,
18 Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen recruited would flow from
19 accounts held by Beasley Law Group or the J&J Entities into bank accounts for entities
20 controlled by Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C.
21 Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen. From there, Humphries, Jager,
22 Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner,
23 and Rosegreen would distribute purported "returns" to investors they had solicited. Sometimes
24 Humphries, Jongeward, Seybert, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, R. Madsen, C. Madsen, Murphy,
25 Rohner, and Rosegreen also instructed investors to wire their investment money directly to the
26 accounts in the names of the entities they controlled rather than to Beasley Law Group's account.
27

1 79. Jager used an account in the name of his entity Stirling Consulting, L.L.C., and
2 possibly others, to receive investor funds and also to distribute purported “returns” to investors.

3 80. In early 2022, Jager stated to at least one prospective investor that he had been
4 soliciting investors for the J&J Entities investment for five years, had solicited 250 investors, and
5 that he and Jongeward together had raised over \$200 million from investors for the J&J Entities.
6 Jager also stated to at least one prospective investor that Judd had negotiated a rate of payment to
7 Jager and Jongeward on the investments they raised, and that Tanner worked “under Jager”
8 soliciting investments in the purchase agreements.

9 81. Humphries used an account in the name of CJ Investments LLC and JCH
10 Consulting, L.L.C., among others, to receive investor funds and also distribute Ponzi payments
11 to his investors.

12 82. Jongeward used an account in the name of his entity JL2 Investments LLC, and
13 possibly others, to receive investor funds and to distribute Ponzi payments to his investors.

14 83. Seybert used an account in the name of his entity Rocking Horse Properties, LLC,
15 and possibly others, to receive investor funds and distribute purported returns to his investors.

16 84. Tanner used an account in the name of Anthem Assets, LLC, and possibly others,
17 to receive investor funds and distribute purported returns to his investors.

18 85. Jeffery handled investor funds through accounts in the names of two entities that
19 he controlled, FD Consulting Corp., a California corporation, and Capital Core Financial, Inc.,
20 also a California corporation. Jeffery on occasion told investors to send their investment money
21 directly into the account in the name of one or the other of these two entities, and other times
22 Jeffery told investors to send money directly to Beasley Law Group’s IOLTA account. Jeffery
23 used accounts in the name of his two entities FD Consulting Corp. and Capital Core Financial,
24 Inc. to distribute purported returns to investors.

25 86. Jenne used an account in the name of his entity J & D Consulting Firm, Inc. to
26 receive investor funds and distribute purported returns to his investors. Beasley assisted Jenne to
27 incorporate J & D Consulting Firm, Inc., a Nevada corporation controlled by Jenne. Jenne

1 instructed investors to send their investment money to an account in the name of J & D
2 Consulting Firm, Inc., and Jenne sent checks for investors' fictitious returns from this same
3 account. Jenne required his investors to send him Forms W-4 so that his entity J & D Consulting
4 Firm, Inc. could send Forms 1099 to investors at the end of the year.

5 87. Rohner and Johnson formed the entity Prestige Consulting LLC to promote the
6 investment. They had investors enter agreements with Prestige Consulting LLC as the purported
7 seller of the interest in the underlying slip and fall settlement agreements, with Prestige
8 Consulting LLC then separately purchasing the purported settlement contract with one of the J&J
9 Entities, through Jager. Rohner and Johnson kept for themselves a portion of the purported
10 returns that the J&J Entities then paid on these purported settlement contracts. Rohner and
11 Johnson handled investor funds through their entity Prestige Consulting LLC as well as through
12 Rohner's separate entity CR6 LLC.

13 88. C. Madsen used an account in the name of his entity ACAC LLC to receive
14 investor funds and distribute fictitious returns to investors.

15 89. R. Madsen handled investor funds through accounts held in the names of two
16 Nevada corporations over which R. Madsen had sole control: Ruger Investments RM, Inc., and
17 Ruger Investments, Inc. R. Madsen told investors to wire their investment money to accounts
18 held in the name of Ruger Investments RM Inc. and/or Ruger Investments Inc. (as opposed to the
19 Beasley Law Group account), and he also paid investors' fictitious returns through these
20 accounts.

21 90. Murphy used accounts in the name of his entity American Colocation Services,
22 LLC, and potentially others, to receive investor funds and distribute purported returns to
23 investors. American Colocation Services, LLC is a Nevada limited liability company whose sold
24 manager is Murphy. It did business under the fictitious names "MJ Chown Management" and
25 "Black Rock Business Services" and had accounts under these fictitious names through which
26 Murphy received and distributed investor funds.
27

1 91. Rosegreen used an account in the name of his entity Triple Threat Basketball,
2 LLC to receive investor funds and to distribute fictitious returns to investors.

3 92. On information and belief, Jager, Humphries, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner,
4 Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen also received
5 commission payments for their investor solicitations in the accounts of those entities that they
6 controlled.

7 93. Jager stated that he had a negotiated commission rate with Judd. In 2020,
8 Humphries stated to at least one investor that he personally made \$250,000 every three months
9 from his investor solicitations and received a 5% commission on investments he solicited.

10 94. Jongeward also made a percentage on each investment he obtained on behalf of
11 the J&J Entities. In early 2022, Jongeward stated to at least one prospective investor that he
12 personally “managed” over 150 investors and about \$52 million in investment funds, that this
13 was his “full-time job,” and that he had been doing it for two years.

14 95. Seybert told investors that he received commissions of \$1,250 or \$1,500 on each
15 contract that was funded by investors that he brought in. Tanner solicited numerous investors for
16 the J&J Entities scheme over a period of many months or years. In early 2022, Jager represented
17 to prospective investors that Tanner worked under his supervision to solicit additional investors
18 for the J&J Entities investment and that Tanner had raised over \$50 million for the J&J Entities.
19 On information and belief, Tanner and received transaction-based compensation for the investors
20 and investments he solicited.

21 96. Jenne told his investors that their returns would be 10% every 90 days, for an
22 annualized return of 40%. Jenne was actually paid higher returns by Judd on the Purchase
23 Agreement contracts purportedly purchased by each of Jenne’s investors. Jenne kept for himself
24 the portion that was in excess of 10% every 90 days. Jenne and Judd had multiple text
25 conversations about the fact that Jenne told his investors they only made 10% every 90 days
26 while Judd actually paid much higher returns and Jenne pocketed the difference. Both discussed
27

1 the fact that the investors were “greedy” and therefore Jenne could not tell his investors how
2 much he really made on their investments.

3 97. Like Jenne, Johnson and Rohner received higher rates of return directly from Judd
4 for the Purchase Agreements that they purchased using funds from investors they solicited to
5 invest through their entity Prestige Consulting LLC. They paid only a portion of those returns to
6 Prestige Consulting LLC investors, and kept the rest for themselves.

7 98. Jeffery told investors that he made commissions on the investments.

8 99. R. Madsen also told investors that he received commissions on the investors’
9 investments.

10 100. At all relevant times while Judd, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery,
11 Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen engaged in soliciting
12 investors to buy interests in the purchase agreements in exchange for transaction-based
13 compensation, none of them were registered with the Commission as a broker or dealer, nor were
14 they associated with a broker or dealer registered with the Commission.

15 **V. The Securities Offered and Sold Were Not Registered**

16 101. The securities offered and sold by Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert,
17 Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen were
18 not registered with the Commission.

19 102. J and J Purchasing LLC filed a Form D on December 13, 2021, purporting to give
20 notice of an exempt offering under Rule 506(b), but the J&J Entities’ offers and sales of
21 securities were not exempt under Rule 506(b) because, among other things, investors were never
22 provided with the required disclosures of information under Rule 502(b) [17 CFR § 230.502]. In
23 addition, the Form D was itself false and misleading in its description of, *inter alia*, the
24 investment and the use of investor funds.

25 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

26 **Violations of Section 5(a) and (c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77e(a) and (c)]**

27 ***(Against All Defendants)***

1 103. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every
2 allegation in paragraphs 1–102, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

3 104. Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, Humphries,
4 Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy,
5 Rohner, and Rosegreen by engaging in the conduct described above, directly or indirectly,

6 a. made use of means or instruments of transportation or communication in
7 interstate commerce or of the mails to sell securities, as to which no
8 registration statement was in effect, through the use or medium of any
9 prospectus or otherwise;

10 b. carried or caused to be carried through the mails or in interstate commerce, by
11 any means or instrument of transportation, securities as to which no
12 registration statement was in effect, for the purpose of sale or for delivery
13 after sale; and

14 c. made use of any means or instruments of transportation or communications in
15 interstate commerce or of the mails to offer to sell or offer to buy through the
16 use or medium of any prospectus or otherwise securities as to which no
17 registration statement had been filed.

18 105. In regard to the sale of securities described herein, no exemption validly applied
19 to the registration requirements described above.

20 106. By reason of the foregoing, Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the
21 J&J Entities, Jager, Jongeward, Humphries, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C.
22 Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen violated, and unless enjoined, will
23 continue to violate, Sections 5(a) and (c) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77 e(a) and (c)].
24
25
26
27

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)(1)]

(Against Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries)

107. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–102, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

108. By engaging in the conduct described above, Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries, and each of them, directly or indirectly, individually or in concert with others, in the offer and sale of securities, by use of the means and instruments of transportation and communication in interstate commerce or by use of the mails,

- a. employed devices, schemes, or artifices to defraud;
- b. obtained money or property by means of untrue statements of material fact or omissions to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and
- c. engaged in transactions, practices, or courses of business which operated or would operate as a fraud or deceit.

109. With respect to violations of Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, each of Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries engaged in the above-referenced conduct knowingly or with severe recklessness.

110. With respect to violations of Sections 17(a)(2) and (a)(3) of the Securities Act, each of Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries engaged in the above-referenced conduct was at least negligent in its/his conduct and in making the untrue and misleading statements alleged herein.

111. By reason of the foregoing, Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries violated and, unless enjoined, will continue to violate Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)].

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5]

(Against Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries)

112. The Commission re-alleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation in paragraphs 1–102, inclusive, as if they were fully set forth herein.

113. By engaging in the conduct described above, Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries, directly or indirectly, individually or in concert with others, in connection with the purchase or sale of securities, by use of the means and instrumentalities of interstate commerce or by use of the mails,

- a. employed devices, schemes, and artifices to defraud;
- b. made untrue statements of material facts and/or omitted to state material facts necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; and
- c. engaged in acts, practices, and course of business which operated as a fraud and deceit upon purchasers, prospective purchasers, and other persons.

114. Each of Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries engaged in the above-referenced conduct and made the above-referenced untrue and misleading statements knowingly or with severe recklessness.

115. By reason of the foregoing, each of Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries have violated and, unless enjoined will continue to violate, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)] and Exchange Act Rule 10b-5 [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5].

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violations of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)]

(Against Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen)

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, the Commission respectfully requests that this Court enter a final judgment:

I.

Permanently restraining and enjoining all Defendants from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of Section 5 of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77e(a)(1)];

II.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants Beasley, the Beasley Law Group, Judd, the J&J Entities, and Humphries from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77q(a)], Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78j(b)], and Exchange Act Rule 10b–5 thereunder [17 C.F.R. § 240.10b–5];

III.

Permanently restraining and enjoining Defendants Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner, and Rosegreen from, directly or indirectly, engaging in conduct in violation of Section 15(a)(1) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78o(a)(1)];

IV.

Permanently restraining and enjoining each of Defendants Beasley, Beasley Law Group, Judd, and the J&J Entities from, directly or indirectly, including, but not limited to, through any entity owned or controlled by each, the issuance, purchase, or sale of any security related to settled litigation claims, except for the purchase or sale of securities listed on a national securities exchange by these Defendants for their own personal accounts;

V.

Permanently restraining and enjoining each of Defendants Judd, Humphries, Jager, Jongeward, Seybert, Tanner, Jeffery, Jenne, Johnson, C. Madsen, R. Madsen, Murphy, Rohner,

and Rosegreen from, directly or indirectly, including, but not limited to, through any entity owned or controlled by each, soliciting any person or entity to purchase or sell any security;

VI.

Ordering Defendants and Relief Defendants to disgorge all ill-gotten gains or unjust enrichment derived from the activities set forth in this Complaint, together with prejudgment interest thereon;

VII.

Ordering all Defendants to pay a civil penalty pursuant to Section 20(d) of the Securities Act [15 U.S.C. § 77t(d)] and Section 21(d)(3) of the Exchange Act [15 U.S.C. § 78u(d)(3)];

VIII.

Retaining jurisdiction of this action in accordance with the principles of equity and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure in order to implement and carry out the terms of all orders and decrees that may be entered, or to entertain any suitable application or motion for additional relief within the jurisdiction of this Court; and,

IX.

Granting such other and further relief as this Court may deem just, equitable, or necessary in connection with the enforcement of the federal securities laws and for the protection of investors.

Dated: June 29, 2022.

Respectfully submitted,

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

/s/ Casey R. Fronk

Casey Fronk
Tracy Combs
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Securities and Exchange Commission